

## THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS

# MILLENNIAL STAR.

*"Holiness unto the Lord."*

No. 53, Vol. XXXIV.

Tuesday, December 31, 1872.

Price One Penny.

### RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

Forty thousand Muscovites propose to emigrate to the United States in search of religious liberty. In the matter of creed they are represented as Memnonites. Old Memnon was one of the heroes of the Trojan war. Homer in the *Odyssey* describes him as handsome. That was some years ago. The present Memnonites are not handsome—in fact they are considerably the reverse. Whether the creed of the Memnonites requires them to button their coats behind, or to fasten them with hooks and eyes in front, is not remembered; and Smith and Barnum (not P. T.) in their comprehensive dictionary of the Bible say nothing upon the subject. It was in respect to these fundamentals, we believe, that the Dunkers and Memnonites divided; but which overlook the hooks and eyes, and which turn their backs upon the buttons, we have forgotten. Doubtless, if the Musco-Memnonites are coming to America in search for religious liberty, they don't want any Dunkers to come. "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Let the Memnonites come. If there is any point upon which we the people of the United States are particularly strong it is religious liberty. Those pragmatical old hypochondriacs—

meaning no offense to ourselves, their forty millions of lineal descendants—the Pilgrim Fathers, who landed at Plymouth Rock, made their way, as we are informed, across the briny ocean, to this forlorn continent in search of religious liberty—freedom to worship God in a way agreeable to their own particular style of theological lunacy. They made vociferous proclamation—when they started—of the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience; and amended it, after they arrived, with a condition: *provided* that the dictates of his conscience correspond exactly with the dictates of ours. Hence their memories remain green, and we glory to imitate their consistency.

Let the Memnonites come to the refuge of the exile, the retreat of the oppressed, the land of the free and the home of the brave. Give them soil for a settlement, and let it be in the immediate vicinity of the plantation of the Latter-day Saints, another body of refugees for conscience sake, to whom we are in the act of applying the Plymouth Rock proviso. While we are regulating the domestic relations of the latter we may, without great additional expense, look after

the hooks and eyes, or, as the case may be, the alighted buttons of the former. Why should a fellow who enjoys the protection of this wise and Christian government be permitted to outrage public propriety by having two married wives, or by keeping up

an outlandish fashion of confining his integuments? If broad brims were an abomination to our ancestors why should, not homespun, rigged in a preposterous fashion, be equally so to their descendants?—*Washington Capital.*

#### SUMMER HEATS.—1872.

In connection with the extraordinary heat which has prevailed this year over a large area of the earth's surface—the United Kingdom constituting almost the only exception—the *Scientific American* has recently collected some interesting facts relative to the extreme summer temperature of different parts of the world. Probably the hottest country is one which most people would imagine to possess a moderately cool and pleasant temperature—namely, Tibet. Constituting, as it does, a vast and elevated plateau of table-land, and situated between the 30th and 38th parallels of north latitude, one might have thought that its inhabitants must have been more comfortable in summer than the natives of the steaming plains of Bengal or of the sun-baked deserts of Northern Africa. On the contrary, the unfortunate Tibetans suffer from an extreme summer temperature, which is stated to rise to the almost incredible heat of 150 deg. in the shade. It is not known by what devices the natives escape the effects of this frightful temperature. Their condition must be greatly aggravated by the fact that the night temperature, even in the hottest seasons, often sinks as low as the freezing point. In Senegal and in the West Indian Island of Guadeloupe, the summer temperature often reaches 130 deg. This is, perhaps, as high a temperature as any Europeans are habitually exposed to, both regions being commonly visited for commercial purposes, and the latter being largely inhabited by white men. In Persia the temperature rises to 125 deg., and appears to be the cause of most destructive epidemics. At Calcutta and throughout the delta of the Ganges the mercury rises to 120 deg., and a similar temperature is attained in Central

America. In the jungles of Afghanistan, in the deserts of Africa, and along the Abyssinian coast, the maximum temperature is 110 deg.—a temperature not absolutely fatal to the existence of white men, but almost completely destructive of all healthy activity. It is a curious circumstance that the same high temperature is reached in some of the inland valleys of California, though the average of the State is much lower than this. In Cape Colony, the African diamond diggings, and in parts of the Territory of Utah, the midsummer heat is 105 deg. Next comes Greece, with 104 deg., and the deserts of Arabia, with 103 deg. Next to Arabia—extraordinary as it may appear—comes Montreal with a summer heat of 103 deg. The State of New York follows with 102 deg., but the other Northern States do not exceed 98 deg.; Spain, Lower India, China, Jamaica, and the Southern States of the Union average 100 deg.; Mauritius registers 96 deg., and Sierra Leone in Africa—so terribly fatal to Europeans—has not a higher summer temperature than 94 deg. For France, Denmark, and Belgium, at St. Petersburg in Russia, at Shanghai in China, in Burmah, the Sandwich Islands, Buenos Ayres and Trinidad, the average is stated as 90 deg. In Nova Scotia and in the Azores the maximum is 87 deg. Great Britain, Siam, and Peru do not exceed 85 deg.; while Portugal, Pekin in China, and Natal in South Africa have an extreme temperature of 80 deg. In Siberia the summer heat is as comparatively high as 77 deg., whereas in Western and Southern Australia, as in parts of Scotland, it is only 75 deg. In Italy, Venezuela, and Madeira 73 deg. is the maximum. In Prussia and New Zealand the thermometer rarely rises over

70 deg., and in Switzerland and Hungary not over 66 deg. In Bavaria, Sweden, Tasmania, and Moscow in Russia 65 deg. is the maximum, while 55 deg. is the summer heat of Patagonia and the Falkland Islands; and the midsummer heat of the greatest

portion of the Arctic regions is only 50 deg. In Southern Iceland, lastly, the summer temperature is sometimes as high as 45 deg.; while Nova Zembla has an extreme midsummer heat of 34 deg.—two degrees above the freezing point of water.

### A VISIT TO SALT LAKE CITY.

Mr. Thomas Cook, the energetic organiser of tours has forwarded a letter, dated San Francisco, October 31, in which he gives an interesting account of his last journey. We extract the following relating to a visit to the Mormon head-quarters:—

"All my party were astonished at the magnitude and business characteristics of Salt Lake City, which is rapidly filling with a smart Gentile population. The recently-discovered silver mines in the locality are attracting speculators and miners, and it will be difficult for Brigham Young and all his Apostles and Bishops to maintain the former exclusiveness of the city. But, apart from all religious considerations, the Mormons have done a great work in cultivating the plain and its tributaries, and it would be a sad day if this colony of early and industrious settlers should be depopulated, or their homesteads be forcibly taken from them. Every one feels that there are great changes, and the question will soon be tested as to the existence of such a peculiar organization in the midst of a mixed population of traders, adventurers, and speculators of all classes. My party visited Brigham Young, and most of them also visited the military camp which is located within a short distance of the city. We went through and on to the roof of the great Mormon Tabernacle, which is capable of seating 14,000 people and is frequently filled. We also saw the commencing work of the great Temple which is slowly rising from its basement; and several Mor-

mon families were visited. I called to see one of my once near neighbors at Leicester, who left his home and friends nineteen years since, as a journeyman carpenter. At my request he showed the produce of his farm, which was perfectly astounding. A plot of five acres had yielded 100 bushels of wheat, three wagon-loads of squash for feeding cattle, 150 bushels of potatoes, and 20 wagon-loads of Indian corn. A two-acres and a-half plot had yielded 30 bushels of wheat, 6 loads of hay, and he was able to keep one cow, one heifer, a "span" of horses, five pigs, a score of chickens and other poultry. His homestead of over an acre yielded great quantities of fruit and vegetables; and being 'the husband of one wife,' he really appeared to be in circumstances of strong attachment to the place; and thus it is with great numbers of industrious settlers, and it is earnestly hoped that they will never be disturbed in the possession of such honorably-acquired wealth, for wealth it really is of the very best kind. It is not my purpose to discuss at all the vexed question of "celestial marriages," or any of the peculiarities of the Latter-day Saints. It is unquestionable that Brigham Young and his adherents have raised a city, cultivated the greater part of the Territory of Utah, constructed railways, and executed other public works, and have pioneered the way to the formation of another State of the Union." *Ex.*

**SYMPATHY.**—To find one who has passed through life without sorrow, you must find one incapable of love or hatred, of hope or fear—one that hath no memory of the past, and no thought of the future—one that hath no sympathy with humanity, and no feeling in common with the rest of the species.

## THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1872.

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1872.

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HERE we find ourselves at the end of the eventful year 1872. The close of the old year and the commencement of a new one is commonly conceded to be a time at which to review the past and present, and to even peer into the future.

To-day finishes the history of 1872. The work performed in the European Mission has been a good one. The Utah Elders, together with the native Priesthood, have been, so far as we know, faithfully battling against the apathy, unbelief and spiritual darkness prevalent in the masses. And though comparatively few new members have been born of water and of the Spirit, some sixteen hundred and sixty-six souls of the Saints have left these shores for the gathering places in Utah. For this, we devoutly thank that God who, so long ago promised to gather his people "from the east and from the west, from the north and from the south." Information from the different Presiding Elders indicates that the desire to gather during the ensuing season is very strong amongst those yet remaining, and with God's help and blessing we trust to see many gain the righteous desire of their hearts in this respect.

Of affairs in Utah, it will be remembered that at the beginning of the year Presidents Brigham Young and Daniel H. Wells, and others, stood accused before the U. S. Courts, by a self confessed assassin, of the heinous crime of murder. To meet this accusation, President Young surrendered himself to the Court, though to do so he had to leave the mild southern climate of St. George, and travel over 300 miles in the depth of winter to Salt Lake City in the north. After being imprisoned for some months in his own house, and held in custody by a Deputy U. S. Marshal, he was liberated, as were also President Wells, and the other prisoners who were illegally held, and this because the Supreme Court of the United States, the highest tribunal in all the land, over-ruled the illegal doings of the judges appointed to administer the law in Utah.

Early this year a Constitution was framed, embodying the most advanced principles of republican rule, and was presented to Congress together with a petition praying for the admission of Utah as a sovereign State, but though the fourth application of that Territory in a period of 23 years, the right was not granted.

The Voorhees Bill abounding in oppressive clauses and unconstitutional provisions was presented to Congress, but was so glaringly unconstitutional that it failed to become a law.

And now at the close of the year, President Grant, the Chief Magistrate of

the nation in his Message to Congress suggests to that body the propriety of special legislation for Utah, advising the enactment of such a law as the one proposed in the Voorhees Bill—a law to nullify the Territorial laws relative to juries, and placing the unlimited power of selecting juries in the hands of the U. S. Judge, Attorney and Marshal, and advising legislation to ultimately extinguish polygamy.

The position of the opponents to God's kingdom was stated over a year ago. Judge McKean, in open court, said—"It is therefore proper to say, that while the case at bar is called 'The People vs. Brigham Young'; its other and real title is *FEDERAL AUTHORITY versus POLYGAMIC THEOCRACY*." Nothing has transpired to impair the true interests of God's work upon earth the past year. Much has come to pass to encourage the faithful to increased diligence in living according to the requirements of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus as revealed in these latter days. God who has so abundantly preserved and blessed his people in the past will continue his course, and the puny arm of man will in vain oppose his purposes. With the expression of this conviction we wish to all the faithful, "A Happy New Year."

J. G. B.

**PRESIDENT SMITH'S PARTY.**—On the 19th inst. the party left Paris and arrived at Lyons at 11 o'clock at night. In their journey during the day they passed by some villages, and through considerable districts of country, in a state of inundation. Lyons is one of the most considerable towns in France, and is situated at the confluence of the Saône and the Rhône rivers, in a position very advantageous for commerce, containing 320,000 inhabitants, and many monuments of ancient architecture. There are still to be seen some vestiges of the magnificent works with which the Romans formerly embellished it. The produce of its manufactures is immense, and is inferior to no other town in Europe. The principal articles of its manufacture are silks of every description.

On the 20th the party called upon the Editor of the *Moniteur des Soies*, a paper edited in the interest of silk culture. Thence they went to the Exchange Buildings, where they inspected an exhibition of the best products of silk made during the last hundred years. Here they also examined a large collection of the implements used in the manipulation of silk. A great variety of cocoons, large and small, produced in Utah, was exhibited by one of the party, Mr. Schettler, and were pronounced as of the first quality.

The party then visited manufactories of velvet, fancy handkerchiefs, &c., also one for weaving portraits in silk. At the latter the party were much interested, and furnished the manufacturer a photograph and autograph of President B. Young, which he will weave, but it will take about four months to prepare the work for the loom.

On the 21st several mulberry plantations and cocoeneries in Annonay were visited. The Utah cocoons were not only pronounced of first quality, but inducements were held out that the silk producers of Lyons would buy any quantity of silkworm eggs produced in Utah.

Mont Blanc may be seen from the quay of the Rhône, but it was so foggy while the party were at this city, that though they drove through the principal streets and adjoining parks, they got but an imperfect view of points of interest.

On the 22nd the party left Lyons for Marseilles, where they arrived in the evening enjoying good health and spirits, delighted with the appearance of the city, and with the ancient aspect of the country they passed through during the day.

Paris papers, among other notices of the party, get off the following *bon mots*:—

"Although the Mormon party at present in France disclaim any other motive than that of pleasure and instruction for their proposed visit to Palestine, it is asserted by some who profess to be well informed that they are going there to explore the ground for the foundation of a New Jerusalem. We see nothing improbable in this assumption. The people who created a Paradise in Salt Lake may well aim at founding an Eden in the land of Prophets."

"The long interview which the Mormon Elders had with the French President the other day, has, we are informed, seriously disquieted Madame Thiers. Surely at the President's advanced time of life there is no fear of his conversion to Mormon doctrines."

MANHATTAN.—This steamship which sailed from Liverpool on December 4th, having 35 souls of the Saints on board, arrived safely at New York on Saturday, the 21st inst.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

49 Ellesmere Road, Sheffield,  
December 20, 1872.

President A. Carrington.

Dear Brother—Since returning to my field of labor from the Conference at London, I have been endeavoring to visit the most of the Saints in this district before the close of the Old Year.

I find as a general thing, those that I have met with are feeling well, and many are indulging in the lively hope of beholding the vallies of Utah next season, on the strength of their own exertions, aided and assisted by the blessings of the Almighty.

We hope to be able to keep on taking our quota of STARS and JOURNALS, as we have been encouraged in our labors by making sundry additions to our numbers by baptism.

I must say that I felt much refreshed in spirit by meeting with so many of the brethren at the London Conference. The good feelings that we experienced there, were I believe generally participated in by all present. Such feelings can only be appreciated by those who have left their homes and

friends to preach the Gospel, and then get little but coldness and indifference from those we come to benefit. But as we do not expect our reward from the world, we are not very much disappointed with such treatment from them. We are satisfied in finding warm hearts and welcomes in the homes of the Latter-day Saints, and when we meet with our brethren whose presence brings forcibly to mind the happy times we have enjoyed in the assemblies of the Saints in Zion, it makes us still further encouraged, and to feel like taking hold with renewed diligence to perform the duties assigned us here, realizing that it is an honor and a privilege to take part in the establishment of the work of God. However it may be discounted in the estimation of the world at the present time, we feel perfectly at ease as to the high premium that will be placed upon it eventually. Praying for your continued success in your arduous duties, also for those who assist you therein—

I remain,

Yours in the cause of Truth,  
S. S. JONES.

## UTAH NEWS.

The following are from the *Deseret News* :—

**CENTERVILLE.**—Wm. Reeves, of Centerville, says :—"The name of that young man who died of small-pox at this place on Sunday, Nov. 24th, was Frederick Studer, from the London Conference, England, aged about 17 years."

**RAILROAD CARS IN CACHE.**—Mr. Samuel Holt, just in from Logan, informs us that the Utah Northern is so far completed that the cars were run to Cache Valley, for the first time, on Wednesday, Nov. 27th. The point reached is about four miles north of Mendon. The brethren of Logan and surrounding settlements are united in a determination to have the line completed to that place during the present winter.

**A NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.**—A new school house 36 x 23 feet, commenced in the 3d Ward of S. L. City last Spring, was recently completed, and is now being used for the purposes for which it was erected, the trustees having opened a night school, free to all who choose to attend. A day school will be started as soon as they can obtain a competent teacher. The building cost about \$1,600, and is out of debt, with the exception of a trifling sum. The inhabitants of the ward generally, "Mormon" and non-Mormon, have responded promptly to the calls made upon them to pay for their new school house. The members of the Female Relief Society have also contributed liberally. The Third Ward is not near so populous as some others, but its residents have shown a commendable energy in the erection of this building for school purposes.

**THE UTE DELEGATION.**—The members of the Ute delegation, who left here for Washington a few weeks ago, with Agents Dodge and Critchelow, have recently returned. Tabby-u-ner, one of the delegates, in conversing with Major Huntington, since his return, told about his interview with President Grant. The latter expressed his pleasure at a visit from his children, the Utes, telling them that he had already been visited by the Sioux, Comanches, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, all of whom wanted guns, pistols and ammunition. "But," said he to the Utes, "What do you want?" Tabby-u-ner, who seems to have been the spokesman of the party, answered, "I have come to see you, and I want to know if you are going to cut my throat for having two wives?" The President laughingly replied, "No, no, no!" Tabby-u-ner expresses disappointment at the result of his trip to Washington. He says the delegation had no interpreter along, and were consequently unable to properly explain to the Great Father the object of their visit.

On their return trip the Utes made friends with the Sioux—the first time that amicable relations have existed between the two tribes for a good many years.

The *Salt Lake Herald* gives the following :—

**JUDGE MCKEAN.**—A correspondent writing to the "Pioche Record" from Salt Lake has the following :—Your article on Judge McKean's decision in regard to laying over on railroad tickets has attracted considerable attention here, and has been extensively and freely commented on by the Gentiles in this place. Judge McKean, who a short time since was much thought of by the Gentiles here, is rapidly growing into disfavor with that class, on account of his recent rulings in certain cases, and I learn from good authority that three-fourths of the lawyers practicing before him are ready and willing to sign a petition for his removal at any time. From what I can learn, some such steps will be taken ere long. I also learn that his honor is an aspirant for the vacancy in the United States Supreme Court. This latter clause is too severe on our mission jurist.

Socrates, though primarily attentive to the culture of his great mind, was not negligent of his external appearance.

When a man of 70 can command an army, as Moltke has done, or a man of 74 can administer as Thiers is doing, or a man of eighty as Palmerston did, and a man of 72 Judge as Sir Alexander Cockburn is doing, old men are not to be despised.

Addison has left on record the following important sentence: "Two persons who have chosen each other out of all the species, with the design to be each other's mutual comfort and entertainment, have, in that very action, bound themselves to be good humored, affable, joyful, forgiving, and patient, with respect to each other's frailties and imperfections, to the end of their lives."

## POETRY.

### A THOUGHT.

[SELECTED.]

How many wish their lives away,  
All fraught with care and woe,  
Bearing burdens day by day,  
But wishing still to go.  
Troubled one, pray tell me,  
Has the youthful heart grown cold?  
Has joy and pleasure left thee  
Since those happy days of old?

Has Nature, with all her beauty,  
No power to move the soul—  
Must we only do stern duty  
As the time will onward roll?  
Is there no pleasure in thee  
For the time and changing sky—  
No charms of flowers to stay thee  
As thou art passing by?

Does the bright and shaded rose  
Flow on unloved by thee—  
No love for all earth's beauty  
God made for you and me?  
What matters it though youth be gone  
And dark hair silver white,  
There's enough in life to make us glad  
In the path of love and duty.

Life, with its fairy dream,  
Is pointing us onward ever—  
With something bright in the future,  
Which we could love forever—  
With its golden halo o'er us  
To brighten our dark way;  
With our loved ones all around us,  
Let us pass our lives away.

## DIED.

HANSON.—Drowned off the Welsh coast on Nov. 20, 1872, Elder George Hanson. Deceased was a native of Denmark, born Aug. 20, 1832; departed Aug. 20, 1872, in the Cardiff Branch of the Channel.

McCLATCHY.—At Sutton, Yorkshire, Dec. 2, 1872, Elder John McClatchy. Deceased was born in Ireland, Aug. 1800, and embraced the Gospel in the year 1842, at Hilltown, Ireland. He has endured many trials and persecutions for the Gospel's sake, but died in good faith in the work of the Lord.—Con.—Utah papers please copy.

WILSON.—At Wendon, Sunderland, Dec. 15, of bronchitis, Alexander Ouston, son of William and Jane Ann Wilson, aged 15 weeks and 3 days.

JARVIS.—At Birmingham, Nov. 9, 1872, Eliza Jarvis, wife of Samuel P. Jarvis, aged 57 years, 11 months and 5 days.—Utah papers please copy.

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